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6th Year

Up to February 7, 1969

**3,263 U.S. aircraft downed
in North Viet Nam**

SOUTH VIET NAM

A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON GI'S IN SAIGON, HUE, DANANG:

**HQ OF 101st AIRBORNE DIVISION, BASE CAMP OF 1st INFANTRY
DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF 25th AND 9th INFANTRY DIVISIONS HIT**



Young Liberation fighters

CAMBODIA'S HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT BACK VIET NAM POSITION AT PARIS CONFERENCE

(Text of Feb. 1, 1969 Statement)

Now that the quadrilateral Paris Conference on Viet Nam is underway, Simeon Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and the Royal Government of Cambodia, express the hope of the Khmer people for a happy outcome of the negotiations. For the honest humanity it is important that an end be put as quickly as possible to the sufferings imposed on the Vietnamese people from outside to the measure which is weighing on all the peoples of South-East Asia.

True to her policy of complete independence, Cambodia holds that the re-establishment of peace can be achieved by a peaceful withdrawal and evacuation of the American troops from South Viet Nam and the recognition of the sacred rights of the Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs without foreign intervention or interference. Consequently, all the manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating the military occupation by the United States and imposing on the South Vietnamese people an unrepresentative regime must be condemned and denounced in conflict with the American government's officially proclaimed intentions.

The Head of State and the Royal Government of Cam-

bodia reiterate their total support for the just and legitimate positions of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the Paris Conference. The reasonable proposals put forth by the legitimate representatives of the Vietnamese people as a whole appear to be the only ones likely to bring an honourable solution to the war in Viet Nam. Cambodia therefore considers that the new American administration show a wise and realistic attitude by accepting these proposals which are supported by all justice-upholding countries.

It would be tragic for the future of the world if the United States should dash the hopes generated by the opening of the Paris negotiations and play into the hands of those in Saigon who are trying to prolong a war conducted in their interests against their own people. For their part, the Khmer people consider that if the sincerely democratic American Government can put an end to the conflict by recognizing without ambiguity the sovereignty and unity of Viet Nam, that is to say by complying with the legitimate demands of the Vietnamese interlocutors.

**A Great Encouragement to
Our People**

(excerpts from a commentary
by Khan Don on Feb. 4, 1969)

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3rd SESSION OF PARIS CONFERENCE ON VIET NAM

THE 3rd session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam took place on Feb. 6, 1969.

Taking the floor first, Mr. Tran Buu Kiem (NV) dismissed the speeches made at the two previous sessions by the representatives of the United States and the Saigon Administration.

Made attempts to cover up U.S. aggression, to justify the treason of the Saigon clique and to misrepresent the front's principles of 14 million South Vietnamese aided by their 17 million kith-and-kin in the North. This is the reason why the Paris Conference stumbled from the start.

The front's delegates denounced the innumerable crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their agents in South Viet Nam, who brought to a standstill her economy, upset the life of her society, corrupted her culture and education, made her people's material and moral life unbearable and suppressed all democratic liberties.

"All the allegations the U.S. and puppet representatives", Mr. Tran Buu Kiem said, "cannot justify

the U.S. war of aggression and obscure the fact that the Saigon administration represents only servitude and rottteness".

Outlining the process of formation and development of the NFL, the organizer and leader of the victorious struggle waged by the Saigon Administration naked attempts to cover up U.S. aggression, to justify the treason of the Saigon clique and to misrepresent the front's principles of 14 million South Vietnamese aided by their 17 million kith-and-kin in the North. This is the reason why the Paris Conference stumbled from the start.

He expressed appreciation of the wholehearted assistance given to the South Vietnamese by the 17 million kith-and-kin in the North. The front's representative said that it is inherent in the absolutely legitimate brotherhood between the people of both zones. He refuted the U.S. puppet's North Viet Nam aggression against the South charge, and rejected their proposals to "restore of their rights to their original status and form them into the lawful of a group". These are, he said, willing to divert public opinion from the fundamental issue which is U.S. aggression.

Underlining the soundness

of the NFL five points' Mr. Tran Buu Kiem declared that the U.S. representative should no longer try to shirk but should consider the urgent demand of the South Vietnamese people and the five points of the NFL.

In conclusion he reaffirmed the good will of the NFL whose delegation to the Paris conference is ready to engage with the front's delegation discussions conducive to a reasonable solution of the South Viet Nam problem.

Taking the floor in his turn, Minister of State Xuan Thuy laid bare the U.S. puppets' plan at the two previous session: the U.S. representative refused to examine the events in the past and their causes while the puppet representative shamelessly pleaded for U.S. aggression and the Saigon clique's high treason.

It is the U.S. that flouted the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, the DRVN's right, the negotiator said, by inciting Ngo Dinh Diem to oppose the reunification of Viet Nam stipulated by the Geneva Agreements. and to

create in the South an artificial state, as tool of U.S. neo-colonialism.

Speaking of the so-called "right to self-defence" referred to by the U.S. puppet representative, the North Vietnamese commented that it was ludicrous of the aggressors and the traitors to say that they also were entitled to this right which was originally given to the Vietnamese people. The latter, the DRVN representative declared, are resolved to fight the U.S. aggression in any part of their national territory.

Mr. Xuan Thuy once again argued that the reasonableness of the DRVN's four points and the NFL's five points. He dismissed the U.S. proposal concerning the DMZ and concluding

(Continued page 7)

ANECDOTES AROUND PARIS CONFERENCE

A U.S. TRICKY PROPOSAL

At the Kleber Street Conference room, US representative H. Cabot Lodge referred to the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and said that his Government had declared its willingness to respect the Agreements. His only purpose, he recalled, was to put forward the U.S. shop-worn "concrete proposal" to restore the DMZ to its original status, while ignoring all other essential parts of the Geneva Agreements.

On U.S. command, Saigon puppets' spokesman Pham Dang Lam also mentioned many times the Geneva Agreements. He tried his brain to please the US, so that the thousands of US advisers and military personnel in 1961 and subsequent years to the end of Viet Nam's independence commitment en masse of over half a million GIs there since 1965 were by no means violations of the Geneva Agreements. He even went to the whole length of proclaiming that these Agreements recognized the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Republic of Viet Nam.

The puppets' spokesman also claimed that the extent of the liberated areas in South Viet Nam just ask anybody from Saigon. This city is making every day to the north, south and west dropped from B52s on people living only dozens of kilometers if it. If the U.S. now controlling Saigon while should bomb the cities like skirters at random, what?

In their fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have been constantly enjoying the heartfelt support of the front's principles of Cambodia. This is every inch a traitor's answer."

A PUPPET'S IMBECILE QUESTION

Beside Nguyen Cao Ky's wife

and a batch of hooligans who is to serve as its "courageous" contribution to the quadrilateral conference also had brought from Saigon a number of pen-valets, and among whom part it was to act as agents provocateurs.

At the Jan. 25, 1969 plenary session of the Conference, Saigon puppets' representative Pham Dang Lam thought he was being very clever when he asked the U.S. delegate to back with concrete evidence the front's claim of having liberated the fifth of South Viet Nam. Then and there he was properly handled by the front's envoy.

At the news conference held in Jan. 30 by Ly Van Sau, the U.S. Deligation's spokesman, a plain provocation to the front's spokesman was bringing of their "implementation" of the Geneva Accords when he asked him to repeat what he was to put forward the U.S. shop-worn "concrete proposal" to restore the DMZ to its original status, while ignoring all other essential parts of the Geneva Agreements.

The statement condemns all manœuvres aimed at perpetuating U.S. military occupation and imposing on the South Vietnamese people an unrepresentative regime. It bluntly tells the new U.S. administration that if U.S. wants to give a proof of its wisdom and its sense of realism, if it desires an "honourable solution", it should accept the proposals put forward by the DRVN. The front's spokesman said, "The only one likely to bring an honourable solution to the U.S. aggressors, liberate the South, defend the North and ultimately reunify the country.

The Vietnamese people express sincere thanks to Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Royal Government and the brotherly people of Cambodia.

In their fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have been constantly enjoying the heartfelt support of the front's principles of Cambodia.

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

SUCCESES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In conducting their war of destruction against North Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists obviously sought, besides other objectives, to paralyze its agricultural production. For 4 years running, the U.S. Air and Naval forces attacked without let-up the dyke system and hydropower works. They dropped hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs on villages and ricefields, killing or wounding peasants and draught animals at work. In some areas such as Vinh Linh and Quang Binh, the destruction assumed truly genocidal proportions; in some localities, U.S. aircraft sprayed toxic chemicals, killing animals and ruining the crops.

By so doing, Washington thought it would be able to bring the North Vietnamese to their knees. But it was mistaken. Over the past 4 years, the rural farmers in North Viet Nam have been clinging to their fields and their villages and have coupled the fighting with the boosting of production. They have performed miracles that did not expect. They have shown themselves quite worthy of a people who, in the course of a 4,000-year history marked incessantly by an arduous and successful resistance against foreign invasion, have never run short of supplies.

In 1964, a year of peace, North Viet Nam had only 2 districts credited with the average yield of 5 tons of paddy for 2 crops per year (as against only 1.3 tons under the colonial feudal regime). In 1967, when the war was at its broadest and fiercest, the province of Thai Binh, the rural districts of Hanoi, 30 districts and 2,085 agricultural co-ops hit that mark; many of these having even obtained from 7 to 8 tons of paddy per hectare. 2 districts achieved

to a higher—socialist—level.

In order to step up intensive cultivation and raise crop yields, agricultural co-ops have formed teams specializing in the preparation of manure, built installations to this effect, making the most of all sources of manure to improve the soil, stable litter, night soil, green leaves, lime stone, etc... Azolla and sesbania crotalaria, rich in nitrogen have been cultivated in all provinces. During the 1967 summer cultivation, the acreage fertilized with azolla reached 350,000 hectares. Many provinces such as Nam Ha, Thanh Binh and Vinh Linh, fed from 8 to 10 tons of manure to each cultivated hectare for each crop, or from 50 to 100% more than the pre-war period. Many co-ops even raised these figures to 20 or 24 tons.

Selected seeds have replaced the old strains in a large number of provinces and provinces such as Thai Binh, Ninh Binh and Nam Ha, etc., have ousted old varieties of rice at the rate of from 80 to 90 per cent.

In the field of agricultural hydraulics emphasis has been put on the building of medium and small-sized projects coupled with the relaying out of fields and the irrigation of agricultural machines. 27% of the agricultural co-ops are equipped with small engineering facilities operating 5 types of machines: water pumps, bushers, threshers, windmills and chaffers.

At the same time measures are taken — and are being taken — to ensure the defense of major key projects against bombing and to make the most of them. Although the climatic conditions has changed over the past years, irrigated areas have suffered greatly from enemy destruction, our co-operative farmers surmounted all difficulties. The irrigated areas not only were maintained, but also grew by from 84.5% in 1964 to 86.7% from the cultivated areas in 1967.

dry, veterinary medicine, etc.

Almost all co-ops possess one or two middle-level or primary-level cadres, some a university-trained cadre. In addition every year of even the most arduous circumstances have been held at various levels for popularisation of new farm techniques and experiments in intensive cultivation of some varieties of plants with the participation of millions of cadres and co-operative members. The application of scientific and new techniques in agriculture has become a broad and powerful mass movement.

The successes obtained by the class-conscious farmers in North Viet Nam in agricultural production over the past 4 years attest the heroic nature of the war and recurrent natural calamities are very important factors of a deep revolutionary significance.

They constitute an achievement of the traditional industriousness and fortitude of the Vietnamese people, the judicious policy of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the DRVN Government in the field of agriculture, the orientation of production towards the market, the rationalization of production. They played a worthy part in the strategically important successes won in recent days by the people of North Viet Nam, which compelled the U.S. imperialists to unconditionally stop the bombardment of the DRVN and to enter into talks with the front's delegation at the Paris quadrilateral Conference.

(A) The facilitate irrigation work, new plots of ricefields have been re-arranged into larger ones, which is unfeasible unless the co-ops are brought to a socialist level.

INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS IN L.S. VILLAGE

Over the past years, with the help of centrally-run industry, local industry has been growing at a quick tempo. Each province now boasts a network of mechanical enterprises and workshops scattered to villages and agricultural co-operatives. Such installations effectively contribute to the development of agriculture. The following report tells how industry was built in a village of Nghi An province, in the 4th zone which has constantly been attacked by the USAF and the U.S. Navy.

Editor

After land reform and after ten years of agricultural co-operation, the people were better off in L.S. Rice grown by co-operative farms by higher yields with every passing year. 60 per cent of the houses were soon roofed with tiles and equipped with a brick yard and a well, signs of prosperity.

Such amenities as nurseries, kindergartens, schools, cultural houses... multiplied. The people were better off in L.S. were not satisfied with such results. In 1967, as many young people wanted to join the army, they discussed the best way to push forward agricultural production with a smaller

labour force. They came to the conclusion that the answer would be small-scale industry. So a small plant was set up in a smithy, a joiner's workshop, four engineering teams (each with a Diesel engine, a bushing machine, a mechanical chaffing machine, a threshing machine, an insecticide factory and a brick factory).

Aware of the importance of this project, the farmers of L.S. did their best to help carry out the construction; their foundations were being dug to shelter machines. Tractors roads, paths, rivers dredged in the hamlets. Beneath the shade of bamboo-trees, technicians showed farmers how to operate machines. In the cop yard, old workers Sol and Tran taught young men the art of repairing.

(Continued page 7)

ON Jan. 25, 1969, the Committee to Denounce War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam issued a communiqué on the stepped-up use of chemical weapons by the Americans against the South Vietnamese people in 1968.

The communiqué quoted the American paper "Los Angeles Times" (Sept. 10, 1968) as revealing that Washington has spent some \$1 million dollars on toxic chemicals, i.e., twice as many as in 1967. The new plant built by the Pentagon was scheduled to produce 30 million litres of toxic chemicals per annum for the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

In 1968, the communiqué reported, the U.S. aggressors sprayed in thousands of times toxic chemicals and gas on South Viet Nam, inflicting many casualties and heavy losses on the civilian population.

In February and March, more than 500 sq. kilometers of upland in the districts of Can Lao and Gia Lai in North Quang Tri were destroyed and thousands of people poisoned by U.S. chemicals. During the forty days just before harvest time, U.S. planes dumped chemicals on fields grown with 3rd lunar month rice in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Pleiku and Quang Duc provinces. US chemicals killed 42 children aged from 1 to 10 in Hoa My village, Hoa Nhieu district, Binh Dinh province.

Between the beginning of June and the end of September, US chemicals were repeatedly used against 15 villages in Que Son, Tien Phuoc and Tay Ky districts (Quang Nam province), destroying thousands of hectares of manioc and maize and hundreds of hectares of rice. Hundreds of people were affected, fifty old persons and children among them fatally.

A total of gas was released over 100 villages in Tra Cau and Giang Chanh in Binh Thuan province seriously poisoned many people.

Since the beginning of year, repeated sprayings of chemicals were carried out inlets and US-Saigon-controlled villages in Ba Ria, Long Khanh and Tay Ninh provinces caused heavy losses to the people. From mid-August to mid-September, the U.S. aggressors kept using chemicals against civilians

in Tay Ninh province, especially along Highway 26, in Cha La, Cai Khe, Cai Cui, and in strategic hamlets on both sides of Highway 22 (from Tay Ninh to Go Dau). U.S. chemicals not only destroyed crops but also killed domestic animals and severely affected human beings (in particular the digestive system, the liver, the kidneys, the heart and the muscles).

According to data, in 1968, hundreds of toxic chemical sprayings on the provinces of Central Nam Bo were carried out. They covered with rich crops, killed hundreds and poisoned thousands of people (mostly women and children) and destroyed more than 60,000 hectares of crops in Tay Ninh. The province, a score of villages were sprayed in April with noxious chemicals all over an area of hundreds of hectares of orchards and fields. The trees were stripped of their leaves and rice plants withered. Tens of thousands of people

on April 7, U.S. planes raided Binh Thanh village (Kien Phong province) twice, releasing 3 tons of toxic gas over 200 people, most of whom were pregnant women and children, were seriously poisoned. Meanwhile, U.S. helicopter gunships indi-

talling 32,870. The troops of Giong Trom, Chau Thanh, Thanh Phu, Ba Tri and Binh Duong set up 175 posts for a total of 300,000 spectators.

The ensemble of the Khmer origin (An Giang) composed itself many dances based on traditional folk art.

VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN CENTRAL TRUNG BO

Last year, though the fighting grew more intense, education in Central Trung Bo was conducted in difficult conditions, and achieved new successes thanks to the care and leadership of the NLF and revolutionary forces.

With the establishment of revolutionary power in various provinces, new favourable conditions now exist for the educational service in Central Trung Bo to progress toward still greater successes.

In Quang Nam province, one of the key provinces involved in the U.S.-puppet counterrevolutionary program, schools and classes kept functioning in many villages of Duy Nayan, Dien Ban, Lang and Dai districts. In Thanh Binh district alone, over 4,000 children went to school. In Binh Dinh province former schools and classes were reorganized and strengthened. Everywhere, the artists worked to stimulate the general offensives and uprisings, exerted people to join in the fighting and boost production, and win puppet armymen over to the side of the Revolution.

In Ben Tre, the provincial ensemble gave 57 performances to an aggregate audience

of 1,644 hrs. of early rice, or

more than the previous year.

In Gia Rai district (Ca Mau) the peasants exerted every effort to store fresh water and built dykes against sea water, thereby preserving 2,700 hectares of rice fields and 20,000 tons of salt.

Alongside the battle against drought and for increased production, the peasants in Western Nam Bo reclaimed more than 9,000 hectares of waste land and nearly 7,000 hectares of nearly 7,000 hectares of Ben Tre was constantly giving shows on the outer belt of the provincial capital. That of My Tho entertained thousands from the Go Gao and Chau Thanh districts along Highway No 4 (part of Kien Khong) operated regularly in Northern and Southern Cao Lanh. That of Kien Tuong slipped into villages of Ben Tre, Tra Vinh and Tay Ninh districts to amuse the local inhabitants. Religious and minority peoples in An Giang also attended performances of the troupe. Everywhere, the artists worked to stimulate the general offensives and uprisings, exert people to join in the fighting and boost production, and win puppet armymen over to the side of the Revolution.

In Ben Tre, the provincial ensemble gave 57 performances to an aggregate audience

of 1,644 hrs. of early rice, or

more than the previous year, in spite of difficulties more than 20 district and provincial dance and song ensembles in central Nam Bo clung to the firing line and performed for the combatants; they took part in the fighting in their

EXTENSIVE CHEMICAL WARFARE AGAINST CIVILIANS

Viet Nam COURIER

U.S. CRIMES IN 1968 IN SOUTH VIET NAM DENOUNCED

MASSACRES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ANOTHER statement of the Committee to Denounce War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their Henchmen in South Viet Nam revealed that in execution of their "accelerated pacification" programme, the aggressors and their agents had resorted to the most barbarous means to force the populations of many villages out of their native places into disguised concentration camps dubbed "new homes".

The following typical cases of brutality were cited:

On Jan. 30, many people in Hué affected by U.S. chemicals, lost food or lost consciousness. In the first fortnight of February, napalm and gas were used by the U.S. imperialists and their henches against such densely populated areas as the Dong Ba quarter, Phan Boi Chau street or the streets lying between the Phu Nhieu gate and the Eastern Gate. On Feb. 13 and 14, phosphorous and gas bombs were dropped in great quantity near the Dong Ba Gate. Many people were choked or vomited. Many houses were burned by the inhabitants who were burned by phosphorous bombs. Cho Lon area in Saigon was sprayed with gas on Jan. 3.

On Dec. 20, 1968, puppet commandos with the help of U.S. "Cavalrymen" killed Mr. Tho, Mr. Tucc and Mr. Be, relatives of puppet troops in Tra Cu area, Long An province.

On Jan. 20, "Cavalrymen" sank a motor boat with many puppet troops' relatives on board on the Vam Co river, Long An province, killing 19 people, mostly women and children.

On Jan. 21, "Cavalrymen" conducted a terror raid on a hamlet in My Thanh Dong village, same province. After ransacking, destroying

or burning many houses, they dragged Mrs. Hien out of her shelter and tried to rape her. Her neighbours were hiding, placed all sorts then threw grenades and incendiary bombs into it. 21 people, including 12 children and seven women, were killed. The GIs took turns in raping her to death.

The rapists afterwards went into the shelter where Mrs. Hien's family and mother of 5 children was also burned to death. Her other 5 children died, then still embracing their mother.

Two children who tried to escape were caught by the GIs and smothered to death.

The victims were Carbolic of Hiep Hoa, Long An province.

Thus, 49 women and children on a small bit of

land were either mutilated or charred.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Xuong, 60, died with her grand child in her arms.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Ut who was with child was burned to death.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Hum, another pregnant woman and mother of 5 children, was also burned to death. Her other 5 children died, then still embracing their mother.

Two children who tried to escape were caught by the GIs and smothered to death.

The victims were Carbolic of Hiep Hoa, Long An province.

Thus, 49 women and

children on a small bit of land were massacred by U.S. "Cavalrymen".

THE Committee to Denounce War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their Henchmen in South Viet Nam earnestly calls on international democratic organizations, international community and International Information Centre to Denounce U.S. Crimes in South Viet Nam, scientists, democratic personalities and the world peoples, and on progressive organizations to take every measure to stop the torturators. U.S. crimes and give more effective support to the people struggling the Vietnamese people for national salvation until total victory.

Saigon Currency Keeps Depreciating

PHAM THANH VINH

that revenue in 1968 came mainly from "reformed control tax" and "economic reconstruction" which the author added that the additional income brought by these two sources would surely not exceed 4 billion piasters. The proposed budget for 1969 amounts to 130 billion. But in view of the present administrative losses, this budget is certain to increase further.

The cause of this spiraling in the Saigon budget lies in the fact that the aggressors and the U.S. and the puppet administration has been loosing steadily forcing them to drastic measures to cope with the situation. And what are their expenditures on this score?

In the first 11 months of 1968, the civilian Medical Service in the Southern sector of the Western Highlands, winning through great difficulties and combining Western and Eastern medicine, successfully treated 14,515 cases, provided 14,515 medical services, and gave more than 30,000 anti-epidemic inoculations to minority people and combatants. In the same period, it trained 162 assistant doctors and pharmacists, 42 of whom of ethnic minorities and more than 100 sanitation and prophylactic workers.

Promoting the spirit of thriftiness and self-reliance, the Public Health service in the Southern sector of the Western Highlands carried out in difficult conditions investigation of diseases, medical plants and herbs for the preparation of common drugs, saving more than 1.3 million "dong" for the public funds.

In various provinces, complementary education for cadres was further stepped up. Complementary education in the delta and upland provinces and regular complementary education schools in mountain districts were kept uninterrupted.

With the establishment of revolutionary power in various provinces, new favourable conditions now exist for the educational service in Central Trung Bo to progress toward still greater successes.

In spite of the efforts to cut down expenditures, it is still impossible to reduce the budget deficit to 100 or three billion as planned since the wage fund already accounted for 60% of the budget's budget".

Thus, in order to achieve some balanced budget revenue expenditures in an already too deficient budget, there is at present only one alternative for the Saigon regime: to issue more and more banknotes to meet the quickly rising outlay.

The inflationary trend created by the Saigon administration to defray the huge expenses of its trituration and its military belligerence. The volume of bank-notes in circulation rose from 27 billion piasters at the end of 1964 to over 60 billion by the end of 1968, a monthly rate of 1.7 billion within a period of 18 months. Between June 1966 and December 1968, the banknotes were added to the currency, an average of 1.2 billion per month. Again, in the first six months of 1969, 10 billion U.S. goods represented only 221,370,000 U.S. dollar or a little more than one-third of the planned budget. Another Saigon daily, "Tin Nhanh" (Morning News), on November 26, 1968 disclosed that the Saigon administration had been under the obligation of constantly broadening the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. The essential elements of the budget deficit notwithstanding the contribution made by the U.S. "aid". In such conditions, to achieve a balance of payment there are only two alternatives: either to cut down expenditures or to yield to inflationary pressures in order to meet the needs of the war budget. Naturally, there can be no question of cutting expenditures because this would completely run counter to the war of aggression as well as gradually shifting the burden of war onto the Saigon puppets administration.

In 1969 the puppet administration plans to increase its budget by 15 billion piasters compared to 1968 whereas U.S. "aid" will remain at the 25 billion mark.

Another difficulty encountered by the puppet administration in its attempt to reduce its budget is that its budget, in addition to being a war budget, is also plagued by the cost of a heavy war.

Budget expenditures for economic construction and cultural programs are negligible. The Saigon daily "Chinh Luu" (Righteous Opinion) on October 4, 1968 remarked:



A market in South Viet Nam liberated areas

Viet Nam COURIER

News from LAOS

Lower Laos : 212 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN A MONTH

WITHIN a month ending January 11, the patriotic armed forces in Lower Laos carried out of action 212 enemy troops, destroying or seizing large quantities of weapons and other war means, KPL reported.

In Saravane, on Dec. 28, 1968 and Jan. 6, 1969, the regional units, heavily damaging a U.S. C120 cargo plane, the runway and several storage tanks, and killing many adverse soldiers.

In Savannakhet, the regional army and guerrillas, conducting an enemy sweep, destroyed a puppet company, on Dec. 12, stormed the enemy's CP. Three enemy troops were killed and the rest put to flight.

In Thateng area (Boloven Plateau) the patriots intercepted Jan. 10 raiders from Bolaven, Huong, and Hui, killing 12 of them and wounding many others. The next day, another enemy raid on the surroundings of Thateng township was fought off. The guerrillas badly trounced a relief platoon, killing 13 adverse troops.

Malaya's National Liberation Movement Makes New Progress

THE Malayan people are endowed with traditions of heroic struggle against imperialists and aggressive colonialists, for independence and national freedom.

25 years ago, while the war against the Nazis was raging in Europe, Japanese fascist troops invaded many Asian countries. On Dec. 7, 1941 they made a sudden attack on Malaya, defeating 80,000 troops of the British colonialists. Facing the invaders, the Malayan Communist Party, which had been the banner of national liberation, set up combat detachments, including tens of thousands of young volunteers.

In Sept. 1945 Japanese capitalist, British imperialists, under the cloak of the "Allied", staged a comeback to Malaya. On the pretence of disarming the Japanese, they tried to suppress the movement of national liberation, workers, students and other progressive forces have launched several actions while guerrilla units of the National Liberation Army have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in numerous mountain areas, especially in the North west, on the Tha River.

At that critical time, the Malayan Communist Party called on the entire people to rise against the British colonialists. On Feb. 11, 1948 they made a sudden attack on Malaya, defeating 80,000 troops of the British colonialists, for national salvation. This army has ever since been carrying on the struggle against the British imperialists and their puppets, under the cloak of the "Allied", staged a

unprecedented support for the struggle against the British colonialists, for national salvation. This army has ever since been carrying on the struggle against the British imperialists and their puppets, under the cloak of the "Allied", staged a

country's will for the immediate and definitive end of U.S. aggression on Viet Nam.

The paper "Avec le Viet Nam" (Siding with Viet Nam) to appear and supply facts on the odious war carried out by U.S. imperialism.

On Jan. 15,500 representatives of the trade-unions of Paris and of its neighbourhood held a meeting to support the Vietnamese people and welcome a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions coming to Paris to voice support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In his speech, Benoit Frachon, President of the French CGT and Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, underscored the determination of the workers and labouring people of France and other countries to step up the struggle for the ending by the U.S. Government of its aggression in Viet Nam and for the U.S. withdrawal of its troops from South Viet Nam.

In the name of the WFTU Delegation, Renato Bitossi reaffirmed the will of the 140 million workers and labourers, members of the WFTU to carry on their fight until the USA puts an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and withdraws its troops from South Viet Nam. This resolve was expressed in a resolution addressed on Jan. 15 to the U.S. Delegation in Paris.

At present, they control about one-third of the Angolan territory and are pushing northwards, in the East (60 km from Luanda) and in the central regions (60 km from Cabinda).

In collusion with the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and backed by the member

countries of the NATO aggressive bloc headed by U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists have been frenziedly trying to crush the Angolan revolutionaries. They have raised the troop strength in Angola to more than 50,000 men, and been carrying out operations against the liberated zones, massacring civilians, burning down whole villages, killing domestic animals and setting fire to houses and concentration camps with a view to isolating the Angolan patriotic armed forces.

The Vietnamese people fully support the gallant Angolan people against the Portuguese colonialists until the banner of freedom flutters high over the whole Angolan territory.

In collusion with the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and backed by the member

Hail The "Solidarity With The People of Angola" Day (February 4)

ANGOLA was the first of the Portuguese colonies in Africa to rise up in arms for national independence. Since the daring attack mounted on Jan. 1, 1961, on Feb. 4, 1964 on the Sao Tome prison in Luanda, the patriotic armed forces of Angola have been consistently supporting their fight for national liberation, and have gained many successes.

At present, they control about one-third of the Angolan territory and are pushing northwards, in the East (60 km from Cabinda) and in the central regions (60 km from Luanda) and in the North (in Cabinda).

In collusion with the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and backed by the member

countries of the NATO aggressive bloc headed by U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists have been frenziedly trying to crush the Angolan revolutionaries. They have raised the troop strength in Angola to more than 50,000 men, and been carrying out operations against the liberated zones, massacring civilians, burning down whole villages, killing domestic animals and setting fire to houses and concentration camps with a view to isolating the Angolan patriotic armed forces.

The Vietnamese people fully support the gallant Angolan people against the Portuguese colonialists until the banner of freedom flutters high over the whole Angolan territory.

In collusion with the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and backed by the member

JANUARY 1969...

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Military Operations...

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Tho province recently resulted in 75 aircraft wrecked and over 200 GIs among them two field officers killed. The base camp of a brigade of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade in Lam Dong province on the High Plateau was overrun with over 200 U.S. troops wiped out, and 6 blockhouses, 34 barracks and 34 military vehicles destroyed.

Enemy communication lines cut off

Roads and waterways became more unsafe to the enemy than ever. On the Long Tau River system, the main lifeline linking Saigon to the military port at Vung Tau, 8 big military cargo ships were sunk or shot ablaze within 11 days. Most of the rivers in the Mekong delta have come under the control of the guerrillas and regional forces in spite of the enemy "river fleet".

According to the communiqué, the Committee launched a large-scale drive of political and material support to the Vietnamese people, consisting of the following actions:

— A national collection with a 100-million franc target and to wind up at the end of March, as a token of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the North as well in the South.

— 8 local mass rallies to be held to express the

whole world on our side

Progressive World Reaffirms Firm Support For Vietnamese People

country's will for the immediate and definitive end of U.S. aggression on Viet Nam.

The paper "Avec le Viet Nam" (Siding with Viet Nam) to appear and supply facts on the odious war carried out by U.S. imperialism.

On Jan. 15,500 representatives of the trade-unions of Paris and of its neighbourhood held a meeting to support the Vietnamese people and welcome a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions coming to Paris to voice support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In his speech, Benoit Frachon, President of the French CGT and Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, underscored the determination of the workers and labouring people of France and other countries to step up the struggle for the ending by the U.S. Government of its aggression in Viet Nam and for the U.S. withdrawal of its troops from South Viet Nam.

In the name of the WFTU Delegation, Renato Bitossi reaffirmed the will of the 140 million workers and labourers, members of the WFTU to carry on their fight until the USA puts an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and withdraws its troops from South Viet Nam. This resolve was expressed in a resolution addressed on Jan. 15 to the U.S. Delegation in Paris.

Thanks to such selfless efforts, all workshops were soon put into operation. Fifty co-op members, as workers, received monthly wages while the others were

paid by the workday. Within 6 months the factory of farm tools was put into operation. Each co-op member had at his disposal 5 to 7 improved tools, which proved that the co-op had an adequate supply of these. Local needs in insecticides, as well as in bricks and tiles were fully met.

On ricefields against four companies of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division, only 20 km South of Saigon. Fighting lasted until past midnight. Many U.S. troops were killed and wounded. Meanwhile, in Saigon itself the home guard units blasted down the office of the puppet administration of Cho Lon and an "open arms centre" in Gia Dinh on Jan. 31, 1968. On the night of Feb. 1, 1969 the homesteads in Saigon were set on fire and the U.S. Navy right in the centre of the city.

In Hué, at dawn on Feb. 3 the PLAF slammed artillery fire on two positions of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division in the northern sector of the city. U.S. sources say dozens of rounds exploded in the Division Headquarters and the relay radio station, causing considerable damage.

In Da Nang, the PLAF continued attacks by the PLAF throughout South Viet Nam during the first days of February.

On Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1969, the PLAF penetrated into the big U.S. supply base in Da Nang 15 km north of Da Nang, down 20 stores and 31 military vehicles of various kinds, killing 50 US troops. Earlier, on Jan. 3, the PLAF launched a surprise attack on the supply base of the 6th district, 3km west of Quy Nhon town, bursting down 10 stores containing 8 million litres, 40 ammunition stores and 30 crates of military supplies freshly unloaded.

In addition, from Jan. 3 to 15, 1969 the regional forces and civil guards in Hoai An town, Da Nang, Son La and Dien Bien districts intercepted enemy raiders, took a toll of 1,000, shot down 4 helicopters.

South of Hue city, on Jan. 21, the PLAF artillery opened fire on the operational headquarters of the U.S. 1st Marine unit 14km south of Phu Bai and 20km south of Hué. Afterwards, the PLAF

attacked the city of Da Nang 15 km southwest of Da Nang, 400 puppet troops were pinned down for two days (Feb. 1 and 2) along Highway 1 near the city, while U.S. Marines stationed nearby played possum.

Earlier, on Jan. 30, the progressive forces, concentrated by 8,000 U.S. and puppet troops against Ba Lang An (more than 150 km southwest of Da Nang) was virtually checked by the guerrillas and regional forces who decimated the U.S. units, putting out of action 22 U.S. air men in the last week of Jan. alone.

3rd Session of Paris...

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Vietnamese people's "right to self-defence". He also repeated his proposals on the DMZ and mutual withdrawal of troops.

U.S. proposals were backed by the representative of the Saigon administration, Pham Dang Lam, who, moreover, reiterated his slanders against the DRVN and her social rights.

The absurd and slanderous allegations of the U.S. and

puppet representatives were roundly disposed of by Mr. Xuan Thuy and Mr. Tran Van Kiem right at the Conference session. They pointed out that the U.S. so-called concrete proposals only aimed at maintaining neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, opposing the cessation of US aggressive war and prolonging and perpetuating Viet Nam's partition.

Mr. Xuan Thuy also exposed the hypocrisy of U.S. troops who simultaneously made profession of peace and goodwill and continued to send every day B-52s to drop thousands of tons of bombs on South Vietnamese civilians and spray toxic chemicals on "South Vietnamese ricefields and villages and planes to encroach upon the sovereignty and threaten the security of the DRVN.

INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS...

(Continued from page 3)

Provided with tools, insecticides and other materials by the spot industry, agriculture in L.S. has been making headway. Large-scale intensive cultivation has been carried out. Meanwhile, hundreds of young men have been able to join up or participate in other revolutionary activities.



Shout youth bearer unit carrying war wounded to the nearest medical station

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT



A plane-hunting team in Tay Ninh Province

JANUARY 1969 Brings New PLAF Victories

At the three kinds of people's armed forces of heroic South Viet Nam continued pushing up the revolutionary war in January, driving the US-puppets deeper into their passive defence on the whole battlefield.

ENEMY DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS OILED

In January the enemy mustered in their "clear-and-hold" strategy, US and puppet troops, part of the 7th Fleet, and B3A strategic bombers, in joint operations chiefly directed against the most important regions west of Central Viet Nam, and several provinces in Nam Bo (former Cochinchina).

The raiders, however, met with stiff resistance. Guerrillas in Huong Thuy district (Thua Thien province), for example, ambushed a GIa and shot down 3 aircraft within a very short period and guerrillas and the regional army in Da Loc district (Quang Nam province) put out of action more than 1,000 enemy troops among them 449 GIs, and knocked down three planes. Following off two major operations, the revolutionary forces in the Chu Pa Mountain area on the Central Viet Nam High Plateaus inflicted on the enemy nearly 1,200 casualties among them 358 GIs, and destroyed 15 aircraft.

In the Nam Bo plain the patriotic forces beat off in the first days of January a large-

scale sweep, taking a toll of 1,000 enemy troops including 200 GIs. The enemy's losses also comprised 32 gunboats and combat launches, and 7 planes.

ENEMY LONG-RANGE DEFENCE LINES SMASHED

In his new deployment and to protect his positions in Saigon, the enemy fanned out the US 1st Air Mobile Cavalry into an outer defence perimeter running through Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Phuoc Long provinces, and encircled the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions of the U.S. and the 5th and 25th Divisions of puppet army the defence of the inner perimeter. But in the first week of January alone, the Air Cav lost seven companies and five aircraft in Bau Bau, Bau Sen and Nho. In Go Dau district (Tay Ninh province) the P.L.A.F. between the night of January 4 and to January 26 wiped out 1 enemy battalion and 1 artillery company of the U.S., and destroyed 38 military vehicles, 4 artillery pieces, 3 aircraft. In Ban Hayn district, same province, on January 13 the PLAF heavily decimated a puppet marine battalion, killing on the spot 700 of its men. In the last twelve days of January, the guerrillas and regional army in Trang Bang district (Tay Ninh province), and Cu Chi district (Gia Dinh

province) put out of action 780 adverse soldiers among them 407 American troops, destroyed 53 military vehicles and a aircraft, and shot ablaze 4 military vessels.

Sustained attacks and continual uprisings in the towns.

From January 4 to January 26, while the enemy was engaged in bloody battles on the outer defence perimeter, the revolutionary ground forces and artillery attacked 10 military sub-sectors, 16 military bases and 10 airfields. Also came under fire 18 positions of the US-puppets including the base-camps or headquarters of the 1st, 25th, 9th infantry Divisions, the 73rd Airborne Brigade, the 101st Airborne Division, the 11th Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division of the U.S.; the headquarters of the 23rd, 25th and 7th Divisions of the puppet army, and the logistical complexes and military ports in Da Nang, Hoi An, Quy Nhon, Vung Tay and Nha Be. Enemy casualties in My Tho between January 7 and 21 totalled over 700 men. The Ben Tre base of the U.S. from January 8 to 21 was six times assaulted with 25 aircraft destroyed and hundreds of GIs wiped out. The two Su-10 airbase in Can

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MILITARY OPERATIONS

A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON GI'S IN SAIGON—HUE—DANANG

— Three puppet battalions northwest Saigon intercepted : more than 800 enemy casualties

— Two U.S. supply bases in Da Nang and Quy Nhon infiltrated : 8 million litres of oil, 48 storages and 31 military vehicles of various kinds burnt.

— Enemy "Accelerated pacification" operations foiled in six provinces in the Mekong delta: 1,200 enemy casualties.

SAIGON FRONT

On Jan. 27 in Tay Ninh province

engaged in fierce fighting the 6th and 3rd anti-aircraft battalions of the puppet army sent reinforcements to the puppet troops garrisoned at Te pang R'pon post (located northwest of Saigon). Two fierce clashes took place that day, the first one which lasted from 7 to 8 a.m. The PLAF seized the initiative and wiped out one company. That night the Liberation forces surrounded a campment of puppet paratroopers till midnight. They stormed the enemy position and fought with hand-grenades, mortars and machine guns, killing or capturing another three companies. All told, on Jan. 27 the PLAF in Tay Ninh were responsible for 400 enemy casualties (including four companies). The Te pang R'pon post is under siege.

On Jan. 25 the regional forces in Due Hoa district beat off an enemy battalion at Tan Phu village 35km

west northwest of Saigon when the latter moved in on an "accelerated pacification" operation. After an hour of bitter fighting, the regional forces killed or captured 150 enemy troops and captured 40.

Earlier, between Jan. 13 and 22, the regional forces and guerrillas in Can Due, Can Giuec and Thu Thua districts (join south and southwest of Saigon) carried out of action 230 enemy troops (including two puppet companies wholly written off) and shot down 4 helicopters.

About 25km southeast of Saigon on the Lang Tau river, the regional forces sank or set afire 3 adverse military cargo ships on Jan. 11, 12 and 20, 1969. One of the ships had a displacement capacity of 12,000 tons, the two others, 10,000 tons each.

In the Mekong River delta, between Jan. 1 and 30, the regional forces and guerrillas in 6 provinces (My Tho, Go Cong, Ben Tre, Kien Phuc,

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